

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—No 1007.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD, HAVE removed their Store to the new brick house opposite the market.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Mayville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, he merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

REMOVAL.

PORTER CLAY, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, HAS lately removed his Shop to his new brick house, which he has built for the purpose, on Bank Alley immediately back of the Bank, and fronting the house lately occupied by Mr. John Jones, and now by Mr. Pew—and where he has on hand a stock of stuff, equal to any in this State. FURNITURE of the newest and most elegant fashions, may be had on the shortest notice, executed in as neat a manner as any where in the United States. He flatters himself, that from the many sources of information which he has had in his line of business; the regular correspondence which he has kept with all the principal Cabinet Makers both in Philadelphia and New-York, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1805.

MADNESS. AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STROY of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected for many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. STROY and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

MR. DELISLE, (From Paris in France.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale, AN ELECTRIC MACHINE, with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electric Machines of all sizes, Pamatick Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Darts, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeons Instruments &c. &c. Mr. Delisle continues to electrify those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender, High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

MARCH 6, 1805.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

SALT WORKS.

I WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable.

John Patrick.

Madison, 1st Sept. 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the

Copper & Tin Manufactures, in Pittsburgh, and has now for sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description, Copper Boilers for brewers, Hatters' Kettles, Soap Boilers ditto, Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the copper line.

Pewter, assorted, Tin Ware of every description.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left, shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

3m Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1805.

N. B. Three or Four Apprentices wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,

A Handsome Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping

A Constant Assortment of

The Best Imported LEATHER,

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford,

Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's New Brick Houses.

N. B. HFMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

JAMES HAWTHORN,

Tailor, & Ladies' Riding-Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the brick house opposite to Mr. Charles Printing Office, Main Street, Lexington; where he purposes carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch. One or two smart Boys, between the age of 10 and 15, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

tf

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1805.

STRAYED

FROM Frankfort, on Friday the 29th November, 1805, a bright

BAY HORSE,

nearly 15 hands high, about 8 years old, shod all round, branded on the off thigh or buttock with a horse shoe, or perhaps the letters B, a lump on his belly about two inches behind the girth place, about the size of an egg; some saddle marks, moves well and at different gates.

tf

JAMES DARDIS.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale

for Cash. CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welth, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general,

that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber intends leaving the State, and offers for sale the following property, with an indisputable title, and possession given immediately—

4 LAND, MILLS, &c.

That valuable and well known tract or parcel situated at the mouth of Tate's creek, 15 miles from Lexington, on the main road leading to Madison court house, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts, 250 of which is excellent bottom land, the remainder hilly, but well timbered; 80 or 100 acres cleared, part of which is well set with red clover and timothy. On the upper part of this tract is erected a Merchant and Grift Mill, both over-shot and double geared, with a pair of French Burrs and a pair of Laurel Hill Stones. The house is large and convenient, being 50 by 40, with four floors, rolling screen, boulding cloths, hopper boy, hoisting and packing works, by water and in good order; the dam is new built entirely of white oak, hewed and filled with stone, not inferior in any respect to the best in the State—the situation is perfectly secure, either from back water or freshes in the creek—distance from the river, 1 1/2 miles, and no hill interfering. On the lower part of this tract, and about a half mile from the river is situated the saw mill, in complete order, and capable of doing as much business as any in the State. A good framed dwelling, kitchen and store house, with a number of useful cabins, and a large and never failing spring convenient.

A DISTILLERY,

within 40 yards of the mill, with over-head waters, and two stills containing 250 gallons.

That celebrated full blooded Horse

YOUNG BARONET.

Rising six years old, full 15 hands 3 inches high, was got by the imported Baronet, who was equal to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, bart. got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great, great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a considerable filley; she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the duke of Rutland's Black Barb out of Bright's Roan. Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild Dair, her dam was imported with Wild Dair, by gov. Delancy—Wild Dair became so famous he was returned to England. Several brood mares with Baronet colts, and now with foal by the same sires.

CATTLE,

A small flock, among which are two valuable Yoke of Oxen; a large flock of Hogs, 40 or 50 of which are fit to kill this fall.

As I intend positively to leave this State the ensuing spring, and not wishing to leave any property behind me, it will be well worthy the attention of any person inclining to purchase this kind of property; it will be sold at an under value, the whole together, or separate. In point of situation, there is no property of the kind in the State, that surpasses it. There is a thick settled, fertile country around it, where the greatest abundance of produce may be collected; the land abounds with good timber for boat building, and a very convenient spot for that purpose on the bank of the river Kentucky; boats for the Mississippi trade can be built, and loaded at the mouth of Tate's creek with more convenience, less expense, and greater dispatch than at any other landing on the river.

There is on hand a stock of well seasoned floor barrels and stuff drilled for a number more. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Elisha I. Winter Jr.

18 NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Dedman, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

FOR SALE,

5,000 Acres of Land.

Lying in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land very low for cash, horses, beef, pork, whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3rd, 1805.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

BOB,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Lexington on the 11th inst. a Bright

BAY HORSE,

About fourteen hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, three years old last spring, no brand or mark that I recollect, except long bobbed tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to me, shall be generously rewarded and all expenses paid.

Eng'd. Yeiser.

Lexington, September 16, 1805.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his Tobacco Manufactory,

in Lexington on Main Street, nearly opposite Wilson's Inn, where he has furnished himself with all necessary tools, and flaves of his own, so that he can manufacture about twenty or thirty thousand weight of Tobacco a year, by which means he is enabled to sell on the lowest terms for cash, or he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security; he will also take orders in some good store in Lexington, for goods. Persons applying, may be furnished with the following kinds of Tobacco viz.

Cheewing, in twists, pigtail of different kinds, smoking tobacco of different kinds, cut and in papers, segars, scotch and rappee snuff of different kinds. The whole of which he will warrant equal if not superior to any manufactured in the State.

Lexington, Oct. 17, 1805.

N. B. A good price will be given for one or two hogsheds of good Kitefoot tobacco. Any person willing to purchase, can be supplied with tobacco of the different kinds at the store of Joseph Hudson opposite the Court House in Lexington.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Mason circuit court, Sep. term, 1805

John Jackson, Complainant,

AGAINST William Smith & Daniel Vertner, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant William W. Smith, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said William W. Smith is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant William W. Smith, do appear here on the third day of our next December Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, or that the same shall be taken as confessed—and that copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, two months successively.

A Copy. Test.

Francis Taylor, C. M. C. C.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 20, 1805.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M. Millen.

Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

A Chesnut Sorrel Mare, TAKEN up by David Run-

olds, living at the mouth of Paint Lick, Garrard County, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a star in her forehead, and a snip on her nose, and a piece of skin tore up on the root of her tail, and stands up, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, 131, supposed to be three years old, rising four, and appraised to Sixty Dollars.

Zach. Roy, J. P.

October the 7th 1805.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the head waters of Highston, Bourbon County, one mile from Hallack's Tavern, on the 11th day of October last.

A SORREL HORSE.

Six years old, about fifteen hands high, a scar on each buttock, and branded with the letter B on the near buttock; a bob tail, and shod fore, with a very small star in his forehead. Whoever takes up said horse, and sends me word, or brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward, together with all reasonable charges, to be paid by me.

Andrew Lydick.

November 21st, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for, or taking an assignment on, a NOTE or OBLIGATION, given by me, on or about the 20th of July 1801, to a certain George Roberts, formerly of Madison county, State of Virginia, but at present of Harrison county Kentucky, for the sum of 25 pounds; as I shall not pay the same unless compelled by law, as proof can be established of its having been once paid off, but through neglect was omitted being taken in.

Martin Sisk.

Scott county, K. Dec. 7, 1805.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clark County, two miles from the mouth of Leaburg.

A Bay Force Colt,

One year old, no marks or brands, thirteen and a half hands high, appraised to 25 Dollars.

Peter Ferrell.

October 1st, 1805.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Colver, his secretary, the following MESSAGE to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

At a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion, and arming against each other, when those with whom we have principal intercourse are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country, threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the representatives of the nation in both houses of Congress has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.

In taking a view of the state of our country, we in the first place notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which in latter times has occasionally visited our shores. Providence in his goodness gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country, either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the Autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions within narrow limits of time and space, give security even to our maritime cities, during three fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet, to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever which prevails at the place from which the sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has however been sustained from a propensity to identify with this epidemic, and to call by the same name, fevers of very different kinds which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease, as facts develop the source from which individuals receive it, the state authorities charged with the care of the public health, and Congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The burden of Quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health laws of the States should be found to need no present revival by Congress, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.

Since our last meeting the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested, and our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, and others with those of a legal form, but committing practical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreachd by any control of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.

The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under colour of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to this, a belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of its aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interest of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to

the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed, the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.

With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoiliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile our commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana, have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi, our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any similar aggression in future. Other details, necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication.

In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness, and the wisdom of the Legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope, that time and a more correct estimate of interest, as well as of character, will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy; where that is competent, it is always the most desirable—but some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore, but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is, to place our sea-port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them heavy cannon, for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these, it is desirable we should have a competent number of gunboats: and the number to be competent, must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service, at the opening of the next season. Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences, probably in the course of your session. In the mean time you will consider, whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well of war, to organize or classify the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger persons, unincumbered with the old and those having families.

Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 26 years, which the last census shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces, after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service, cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present, as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age, a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration, the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as by a separation of the more active part, from that which is left to us, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotations.

Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of 74 guns. These materials are on hand, subject to the further will of the Legislature.

An immediate prohibition of the

exportation of arms and ammunition, is also submitted to your determination.

Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrong, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow citizens who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen becomes interrelating to all. In the treaty, therefore, which has concluded our warfare with that state, an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Basha of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derne, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valor exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasions permitted in the late Mediterranean service; I think it would be an useful encouragement, as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion, by enlarging our peace establishment of captains and lieutenants.

With Texas some misunderstandings have arisen, not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable, cannot fail of dissipating these; so that we may consider our peace on that coast, generally; to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.

The law providing for a naval peace establishment, fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two thirds only, of her proper complement of men, must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In advertent to this subject, Congress will, perhaps, consider whether the best limitation on the Executive discretion in this case, would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions often arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels: and it would lessen risk as well as expense, to be authorized to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen, would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.

Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labor than the forest, and find it their interest, from time to time, to dispose of part of their surplus and waste lands, for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing their farms. Since your last session, the Northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut river and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickasaws and Cherokees have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee, and the Creeks, the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Ucofauatche. The three former purchases are important, inasmuch as they consolidate disjointed parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure; and the second particularly so, as with the small point on the river, which we expect is by this time ceded by the Piankeshaws, it completes our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered forever safe to our citizens settled and settling on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks too has been for some time particularly interesting to the State of Georgia.

The several treaties which have

been mentioned, will be submitted to both Houses of Congress for the exercise of their respective functions.

Deputations now on their way to the seat of government, from various nations of Indians, inhabiting the Missouri, and other parts beyond the Mississippi, come charged with assurances of their satisfaction with the new relations in which they are placed with us, of their disposition to cultivate our peace and friendship, and their desire to enter into commercial intercourse with us. A state of our progress in exploring the principal rivers of that country, and of the information respecting them hitherto obtained, will be communicated to you as we shall receive some further relations which we have reason shortly to expect.

The receipts at the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have exceeded the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, with not quite five millions in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting other demands, to pay nearly two millions of the debt contracted under the British treaty and convention, upwards of four millions of principal of the public debt, and four millions of interest. These payments, with those which had been made in three years and a half preceding, have extinguished of the funded debt nearly eighteen millions of principal.

Congress, by their act of November 10, 1803, authorized us to borrow 1,750,000 dollars, towards meeting the claims of our citizens assumed by the convention with France. We have not, however, made use of this authority: because the sum of four millions and an half, which remained in the treasury on the same 30th day of September last, with the receipts which we may calculate on for the ensuing year, besides paying the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, appropriated to the funded debt, and meeting all the current demands which may be expected, will enable us to pay the whole sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars assumed by the French convention, and still leave us a surplus of nearly a million of dollars at our free disposal. Should you concur in the provisions of arms and armed vessels recommended by the circumstances of the times, this surplus will furnish the means of doing so.

On this first occasion of addressing Congress since, by the choice of my constituents, I have entered on a second term of administration, I embrace the opportunity to give this public assurance that I will exert my best endeavors to administer faithfully the Executive department, and will zealously co-operate with you in any measure which may tend to secure the liberty, property, and personal safety of our fellow citizens, and to consolidate the republican forms and principles of our government.

In the course of your session you shall receive all the aid which I can give for the dispatch of the public business, and all the information necessary for your deliberations, of which the interests of our own country, and the confidence reposed in us by others, will admit a communication.

TH: JEFFERSON:
December 3d, 1805.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

MR. YANKEE:

TO enter the field of controversy with a man who appears to disdain the confines of truth, and who is insensible to the bluffs of shame; is surely an unpleasant task; but as you have called in question, the accuracy of some of the statements made by Messrs. Wilson, Ormsby and Hunter, in their publication in the Palladium, of the 18th ultimo; but more especially, as you have attempted to shield your friends, by inflicting a wound on the honor and integrity of my country, I cannot pass you by in silence.

The managers at Louisville, after a long, and even a culpable forbearance, were at length compelled by the love of truth and considerations of duty, to detect the misrepresentations which had been very industriously circulated by your friends, with respect to the preference of the two sides of the river for a canal; and in doing this, they were compelled to make use of names; the task no doubt was a disagreeable one; but to have shrunk from it, would have been treason to the public and to themselves. I have now before me Mr. Brooks's notes, the result of critical observation and

actual measurement; their accuracy neither you or your friends have as yet had the boldness to deny. Comparing these notes and Genl. Hovey's communication, with the accompanying documents, to his associates in the city of Washington, with the statements made by the managers, I feel no hesitation in saying, that they are correct, so far at least, as they apply to the object of preference of the two sides.

Your defence of your friends, Hovey, Wilkinson and Brown, is really a disgraceful one. But before I proceed, permit me to ask, which do you think is entitled to the most credence, the managers at Louisville, who have supported thro' life, an unfilled reputation for honor and integrity, or your friends Hovey and Wilkinson. The first having asserted that to his associates in the city of Washington, which was not true, and the latter of unpardonable mistakes, to call it by the softest name.

You commence with the defence of your friend Hovey, who says, "that when he first viewed the rapids of the Ohio, it was his object to open a canal on the Louisville side, but on examination, he discovered such advantages on the opposite side, that he at once decided in favour of it;" and you have asserted, that the reasons which influenced him to decide in favor of the Indiana side, were a want of confidence in the Government of Kentucky, and because he knew that the charter of the Insurance Company of Lexington would be repealed. Genl. Hovey first viewed the rapids in the spring or summer of 1804, at a time when the destruction of the Bank was scarcely thought of; at least it had not become the subject of public animadversion, and hardly of private conversation, and if it were possible to get the truth, I might venture to assert, that Genl. Hovey, when he decided in favour of the Indiana side, had not even heard the repeal of the Bank spoken of; but how I would ask, could the General in the spring or summer of 1804, ascertain that in the fall 1805, this event was to take place, and when too, it was scarcely the subject of private conversation? and which has not taken place. But Sir, how can you in the very teeth of the General's own words, and their evident meaning, attempt such a vindication; what I would ask, is the obvious import and meaning of the words? Why surely, that after examining the local advantages and disadvantages of the two sides, he decided in favor of the Indiana side; but if it were possible to doubt his meaning from his words, a reference to the documents published by the managers, of Messrs. Floyd, Gwathmey, Mansfield and Wilkinson, will go unequivocally to prove the construction I contend for; and if it shall turn out as the managers in their publication have asserted, that Genl. Hovey has never viewed the ground on the Louisville side, am I not justified in saying, that he has said that to his associates which is not true?

Your next attempt is to prove Genl. Wilkinson correct in his statements: with this gentleman I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance; but from the elevated ground which he occupies under the confidence of his country, for his sake, and for his country's sake, I must lament that you have been so imprudent as to undertake his defence. I have always been willing to believe, that his statements were the result of unintentional mistake, and I have expected, and must still expect, that he will have the magnanimity to correct his errors; but if I shall be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, at some future day I will resume this subject; but it is time to return to your defence.—Genl. Wilkinson in his publication says, "that he is fully convinced, that the West bank of the Ohio is more favorable for a canal, to avoid the rapids, than the East bank; that he speaks from personal observation, and grounds his opinion on the following facts: 1st, the distance will be shortened one third. 2d, the approximation of two deep ravines—the one discharging its waters into the Ohio, above the head of the rapids, and the other below the steep fall.

The managers have asserted, that in these two facts the general is mistaken, as well as in his other facts which it is unnecessary for me here to detail. On consulting Mr. Brooks's notes, the accuracy of which has not been denied, but admitted even by your friend Hovey, who has said that Mr. Brooks's labors have saved him the expense of doing the same work; and which I take to be an admission of their accuracy. With this fact established, who can be so har-

dy as to deny the incorrecness of General Wilkinson's statements; and here I must beg the particular attention of the public to the second fact, as the general calls it: The ravine above the falls, of which he speaks, is some distance above Jeffersonville, and probably about three quarters of a mile above the commencement of the falls below Jeffersonville. You say, "let any man examine the distance from the commencement of the rapids below Jeffersonville to the mouth of cane run, and he will find the distance nearly, if not altogether one third shorter than from the mouth of Beargrafs to any part of the river below the lower landing." Now reader, mark the shameless diligeny of this unblinking Yankee; in order to prove Gen. Wilkinson correct, he begins three fourths of a mile below the General's point of beginning at the commencement of the falls, and after this robbery of three quarters of a mile, he still makes the distance the same to the mouth of Cane run, the General's point of termination; and which is little better than half way the falls; but let me now follow you, sir, in your measurement of the Louisville shore, and here you have again committed a shameful petty larceny, of about half a mile. You begin at the mouth of Beargrafs, instead of beginning at the termination of the bafon below, which is nearly an half mile, to which point nature herself has cut the canal through the rock, and where the water at its lowest stages, is from ten to twelve feet deep. The distance from the mouth of the ravine above Jeffersonville to the mouth of Cane run, the route of the canal is upwards of two miles;—the distance from the termination of the bafon, the point of beginning on the Louisville side of the river, to the point of termination below, is about one mile and three quarters. Look, sir, again at General Wilkinson's statements, and blush for your defence of him. But to proceed—You say you will pass over the observations of the managers respecting the application to Congress, and come to those made or the conduct of Mr. Brown; but before I reply to your defence of the conduct of Mr. Brown, permit me to ask you, why you have passed over the managers' observations on this subject? Is it possible that even you can approve of representatives in Congress taking advantage of their official stations, and bartering away the interests and the property of their constituents, to promote the object of private speculation? Was it proper in the Vice-President of the United States, after associating himself with a junta of speculators, to appoint an interested committee, to decide on their application? Or, was it proper in Messrs. Brown, Dayton & Smith, to suffer themselves to be appointed to decide on their petition? No sir, it cannot be proper, and if conducted like this has become sanctified by example in your country, I hope in God, that the time will never arrive when it will be approved in the other states. But you say, that in joining this association, Mr. Brown intended in this last act of his public career to promote the interest of his state, and that it was not a matter of consequence on which side of the river the canal should be cut, so that it could be speedily accomplished; here again let me ask you if it is possible that you or Mr. Brown can believe that it is not important to this country, to have its commerce diverted two or three miles from its own shore, and that the profits growing out of the canal and the water works should be transferred from this state to the state of Indiana? Impossible. But you say that Mr. Brown knew that no faith could be reposed in his own state, and therefore it was that he abandoned her, on the project of the canal. The world when it shall read your defence of Mr. Brown, will not be astonished, that after this dereliction of duty, and his attempt to wound her national honor and destroy her reputation, that she should withdraw her confidence from him. But you say that Mr. Brown knew that the Lexington bank was to be destroyed. I am willing to believe that Mr. Brown anticipated this event, and why did he anticipate it, not from a want of confidence in the legislature, but because he knew the manner in which the banking part of that institution had been obtained—he knew it was obtained without the knowledge of the legislature who passed the law, that it was under the specious cover of an insurance company, that it was concealed, that the object of banking was not avowed upon the introduction of the bill, and that not a member knew that it contained a bank—but from a conviction of the utility of an insurance company no opposition was made. The bill being a long one passed without scrutiny or investigation. Although sir, I do not approve of the repeal of the banking part of the law, yet every man jealous of his rights and independence, must say, that at least a very strong apology may be urged for the act. But before I close this part of the subject, let me ask Mr. Brown, to point to the act of perjury in the government of this country, which could justify such an opinion, I believe he can show none. But sir, in justice to my own feelings, growing out of the exalted opinion I have always entertained of that gentleman's conduct; through a long and honorable course of public life, I cannot adopt the opinion war-

ranted by report, and your defence. I shall therefore suspend my judgement until he shall explain the part he has taken, and rejoice sincerely in a satisfactory explanation. But what could inspire such an extraordinary confidence in the Government of Indiana, which at that time had not commenced its operations? or is the act of incorporation of the Indiana Legislature, calculated to inspire greater confidence? With speculators it must be admitted that it is; but I am deceived if it will have that effect with the great body of the people—no Sir, the true reason was, that the infancy of that Government opened a fascinating door to the intrigue of speculators, men of talents; they were not mistaken, they have obtained a charter, unparalleled in its invasions of private right, and that too without providing for the great national object avowed, and which nothing but its accomplishment could have offered an apology for. But Sir, as you appear to be in all the secrets of the company, and as I suspect one of them, why, I would ask you, has not the public been explicitly informed of the route, the length, the depth and the probable expence of your canal? I will tell you, to do this honestly and candidly, would defeat your schemes of speculation. The people for the present must be cajoled and deceived, until your agents, now gone to the East, with their fiddle-bags full of scrip, shall have accomplished the objects of their speculating crusade. To enable you and them the better to succeed in this holy work, Genl. Wilkinson's and Hovey's statements must be relied on, bold and unqualified assertions must be resorted to. You must still talk about a canal, and hold up to a deluded public its profits in delusive colours; and if you shall succeed in deceiving the credulous and uninformed, who have money, your scheme will be consummated; the canal will be abandoned, and those who may be foolish enough to advance money, will on a dissolution of your partnership, in turn, get some good speculating lands, to adventure some other way, or rest a dead tax on their hands.—But Sir, will you, or will Genl. Hovey and Doct. Stephens, the premiers of the company, deny that they have acknowledged, that a canal was not their object; but that their great object was a commercial and banking house. Reader, for your information, who may not have had a sight of this extraordinary charter, let me inform you, that the shares in this company may be paid for in land; that the bank coffers are to be filled with parchment instead of money—and let me inform you too, that this bank is to be established where there is little or no money in circulation. But why Mr. Yankee, did your friends endeavour to keep their charter a secret from vulgar eyes. I regret that you had not deigned to answer this statement made by the managers. You have undertaken to predict, that the scheme on the Kentucky side will fail; in this I have sanguine hopes you will be disappointed. You say too, that those who have subscribed, will withdraw their names. In this prediction, I know you will be both mortified and disappointed; it is probable that some may, but I cannot believe that those who have subscribed, were actuated by selfish or popular motives, and that they will now withdraw; but even if this should happen, hundreds who have not subscribed, will do so, and the scheme will succeed. I cannot believe you serious, when you advise the managers to abandon the project on this side, and join your friends. I am sure that even you must too highly appreciate their characters, to wish to see them thus disgraced.—No Sir; they will prove faithful to the trust reposed in them, and will receive the approbation of their country, and be entitled to the gratitude of those, who might have otherwise been injured and deceived. I will now take my leave of you, but before I do so, let me advise you to go to the Falls, and view them with accuracy and attention; and if you cannot do this, consult Mr. Brown's notes, before you undertake to scribble again. A KENTUCKIAN.

* Those Printers who have published the piece signed "A Yankee," will please to give the above a place in their papers.

AN ELECTION of Trustees for the town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held in the Court House in this town, on Saturday the 4th day of January next.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. December 23d, 1805.

True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 26.

The Editor presents the compliments of the season to the patrons of the Kentucky Gazette.

MARRIED
On Sunday evening last, Mr. George Craig of Frankfort, to Miss Elizabeth Morton, of Clarke County.—Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Pugh Price, of Fayette County, to Miss Letitia Tinsley.

From Frankfort we learn, that on Saturday last, the question was taken in the Senate, on the bill which had been returned from the Governor, for repealing in part, the act incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company. But the arguments of the Governor, or some other coercive reason prevailed, and only 10 members rose in favor of the repeal!

Several articles prepared for this day's Gazette, are unavoidably postponed.

NEW-YORK, December 6.
LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, European intelligence to the 25th of October, 19 days later than any advices previously received. We are indebted for this, to the politeness of Captain Groffware, of the ship Ardent, which arrived at this port last evening, in the short passage of 33 days from Greenwich.

Peace is concluded in India, between Lord Lake and the Rajah of Burthpore. This event occurred on the 10th of April, and the intelligence of it reached England by an overland dispatch.

The whole of the East India fleet, which was reported, had been captured by the Rochefort Squadron, have safely arrived at the British ports. The only vessel lost, is the Calcutta, by whom the fleet were convoyed.

Hostilities had not commenced in Italy or in Germany, at the date of our latest accounts from those quarters. In the former, the force of the French under Massena, was estimated at 120,000 men, and on the Rhine, they had embodied an army of 210,000.

The Austrians had concentrated their forces in the Adige. They have retired from Ulm, (a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia,) of which the French had taken possession; and were apparently in a state of inactivity, waiting the arrival of the hordes of Russia.

In the meanwhile, the French and Bavarian army had violated the neutrality of the Prussian territory; and this circumstance, it was supposed, would have the effect of inducing Prussia to join the coalition.

Mer. Adv.

Capt. Cady of the Nancy, from Liverpool, informs us, that on the 4th of Oct. in lat. 49 30, long. 16 he passed through a French fleet of 20 sail of the line and six frigates, one of which (the Harmonie 44 guns) spoke him. Capt. C. supposes they were bound from Cadiz for Brest, as they were steering that course with a fair wind, and were not more than 48 hours sail from it.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.
Doubtful News.—Mr. Thomas Parry, master of schr. Fancy, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, which he left the 6th inst. informs, that on the 1st two London ships arrived there in 26 days, bringing London papers which announced, that Admiral Cornwallis had had an engagement with the Brest fleet, and had captured 8 sail of the line; which had arrived in England before the vessels failed; and also, that war had commenced in Italy; and a victory been gained by the Austrians.

CONCERT.
The Kentucky Musical Society, will on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the two last days in the present year, give a concert of
Vocal & Instrumental Music,
at Mr. Bradley's Elegant New Room, in Lexington. The performance will consist of
SONGS,
DUETS,
GLEES, &c.
With a variety of
INSTRUMENTAL PIECES.
The room will be comfortably warmed, and elegantly illuminated by four superb Chandeliers.

The door will be opened at half past five, and the performance commence at half past six o'clock.

Tickets of admittance, at 50 cents, may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where also may be had, a small pamphlet, containing the vocal pieces. Children will be admitted for half price.

* Any money raised by the performance of this Society, is to be applied to charitable purposes.

TO BE HIRED OUT.
The farm of Preston Brown, in Woodford County, on the 23rd of this instant, several NEGROES, consisting of women, boys, &c.

Dec. 17, 1805.

To be hired,
On Wednesday, the first day of January next, at the court house near Lexington, several
Likely Negro Men, Women, Boys & Girls.

Bond, with approved security will be required.
James Coleman, for
Wilson Carey Nicholas.
21 December, 1805.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having just arrived from London, with an assortment of the best and most
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Has opened a Store opposite the Insurance Company's Office.
They consist of
Woolen & Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Cutlery & Hardware; together with a great variety of New and Curious Articles, never before imported to this country. Viz.—
Children's leather caps, black and scarlet, Children's books, a great variety, with superior prints,
Salisbury flannels for pelisses, plain & printed, Chamberlayne muslins, and London gown prints, Printed, Norwich and tambooured shawls, Lamb's wool cravats, or comfortable for the neck,
Queens' bath and patent net garters, with leather socks and water proof soles, Patent sewing and marking cotton, Umbrellas, and elegant parasols, Real white chappell needles, and ounce pins, Best superfine cloths and cuttimeres, Bennett's patent cords, plain and fancy, Scotch camlets, remarkably cheap, Britannia ware, latest silver fashions, in Coffee & tea pots, sugar basins, cream ewers, Tea caddies, pepper castors, mustard pots, Salt cellars, candle-ticks, spoons, &c. &c. Fringe, line & taffets for bed and window curtain,
64 & 94 diaper table linen—damask patterns, to 4 & 12-4 ruffs blankets of superior quality, Pocket compasses, &c.
An assortment of ready made clothes, very cheap,
A fine chamber organ, by Eveliegh, with six stops, drum and triangle,
A complete family medicine chest,
A large chest of carpenters' tools,
An excellent barometer and thermometer,
A capital telescope with brass stand,
A magic lantern with curious slides,
Patent shot of all sizes—
With a great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention; The whole of which I will sell on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
Lexington, December 26, 1805.

VERSAILLES ACADEMY.
THE trustees of this seminary inform the public, that having met at Woodford Court-house, on Saturday the 21st December, in order to arrange the necessary business of the institution; they elected Mr. John Wood president of the Academy, and adopted the following plan of tuition to be pursued in future.
The branches of Education taught at the Academy of Versailles, to consist of the following:
1. English, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic.
2. The Greek, Latin and French languages.
3. Mathematics and natural philosophy.
The 1st, together with the junior classes of the 2d, will be under the charge of proper assistants to be elected, when the students are sufficiently numerous to require that aid.
In the 2d branch, the method pursued, will vary a little from that at present practised in other schools and seminaries. It is particularly recommended that youth should begin the Latin language at the age of six, or so soon as they are acquainted with the English alphabet, and the syllables of words, and to continue its study for six or eight years. The authors contemplated to be read after the rudiments, Cordeus, and Cæsar, are principally the poets, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Terence, Lucræti, Tibullus and Juvenal. The practice of committing to memory select odes and passages; of scanning; and composing Latin verses, will be early and frequently attended to. The Greek language will be commenced in the fourth year of the Latin, and the authors to be read; Anacreon, Homer, Aristophanes and Sophocles.—
The French will be taught towards the close of the studies of the Latin and Greek, immediately previous to the commencement of the mathematics.
In studying the mathematics, a full knowledge of Euclid, plane and spherical trigonometry, the elements of algebra, fluxions, and the conic sections; is recommended previous to the acquirement of any of the branches of natural philosophy; as they are intended to be taught principally by the medium of geometry and algebra.
The general art of design, or of drawing and painting, will be occasionally practised as an amusement, and to relieve the mind from severer studies.
The knowledge of all religions, ethical, and speculative tenets, will be excluded from this seminary; as likewise the perusal of such authors as may tend to influence the mind of youth in those respects; but the strictest attention will be devoted to the moral department of the students, and to the cultivation of the virtuous and sympathetic passions; nor will any amusements be tolerated in play hours, but such as may have this tendency.
Although the above be the plan which is resolved in general to be adopted with the youth of the Versailles Academy; yet it will be frequently varied to suit the capacity, and intended professions of particular individuals; but not so as to occasion any derangement in the plan of the several classes.
The terms of tuition in future, will be five dollars per quarter, for those studying English; six dollars for Greek and Latin students; seven and one half dollars after the commencement of the French language, or any of the branches of the mathematics and natural philosophy. Two dollars and one half additional, will be charged to those who obtain a knowledge of drawing or painting, or those branches connected with the art of design, as military or civil engineering, &c.
The fees of tuition are also required, to be paid in advance, at the commencement of each quarter.
The healthy situation of the town of Versailles is sufficiently known, without the trustees urging any argument in its favor. It may however be proper to acquaint the public, that every necessary accommodation will be provided in the town, for the boarding of students, who live at a distance from their parents or friends.

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Eran. Johnson Clk.

NEW SCHOOL.
MR. & MRS. GREEN,
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an
Academy for Young Ladies,
where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)
Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work, Writing & Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument,
Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.
N. B. The manufacture of Patent Blank Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180c dollars.
Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.
Lexington, December 24, 1805.

STOLEN
From my stable on the night of Sunday the 22d instant,
A Very Black Roan or rse,
Rising five years old, between fourteen and a half, and fifteen hands high, a gray star in his forehead, natural trotter, and trots fast, middling short tail, neither shed nor branded. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars—and for the horse and thief, a liberal reward will be paid.
NATHL. LOWREY.
December 24, 1805.

THOMAS JANUARY & HENRY FURVANCE,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
Thomas January & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING AN ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS
In a brick house nearly opposite Saml. & Geo. Trotters; which they are willing to dispose of for Hemp, Tobacco, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs' Lard, Bees' Wax, Country Linen and Linsey. They have also an assortment of CASTINGS, and a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT.

GEORGE NORTON
Has on hand, and will keep a constant supply of
Dorsey's Best Bar Iron;
Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. Also,
Hammered and Cut Nails
Of every size; which shall be sold low, by wholesale or retail.

A Likely Negro Boy For Sale,
ABOUT 15 years of age, to be sold to the age of 31, for CASH, by me,
Joseph Green.
Scott County, near Georgetown. Sw.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the SEASON of MARES put to STERLING, are requested to make payment to Mr. ROBT. R. HALL, who is hereby authorized to collect the same.
Wm. T. Banton.
Nov. 6, 1805.

THOMAS HICKEY, TAYLOR,
Main-Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new brick house,
OFFERS his services to his friends and the public, and flatters himself that from his experience in the principal cities of Europe, and his being lately from Philadelphia, where he has a fashionable correspondence, who will furnish him with the newest fashions; he will be enabled to give general satisfaction. He promises that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say.
Ladies' habits and great coats made in the most fashionable manner.

FOR SALE—On long Credit,
ONE two story BRICK HOUSE,
and Lot of Ground, on the Limestone road, at the edge of town. Also, the HOUSE & LOT
in Lexington, occupied by George Adams jun. next door to George Norton, and the Ground adjoining John Adams jun. A good House Wench, a Waggon and Team of Five Horses, well equipt for the road, two Brood Mares, and six Colts, two years old and yearlings. The above property is to be sold on a long credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, by me,
GEORGE ADAMS Sen.
Dec. 17th, 1805.

THE members of the LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. Transient brethren are invited to attend.
By order of the Worshipful Master,
GEO. M. BIBB, Sec.
Dec. 17, 1805.

NOTICE,
THAT the Commissioners appointed by the county court of Lincoln county, will meet on the seventeenth day of January next, on a tract of land, containing one thousand acres, entered on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1792, in the name of Benedict Swope, on both sides of Dick's river, about five miles above English's Station, where the road crosses a large fork, and on both sides of said fork, including a mill seat, and a large bottom—then and there, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony, as to certain facts and objects, called for in said entry, and do whatever else may be proper, to perpetuate the places, objects and calls in said entry, to maintain, and the boundaries of the survey made by virtue of said entry, according to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, in such cases made and provided. The Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Mr. David Everhart, on said land, and adjourn from place to place, and from day to day, if it is necessary, until the business is completed.
GEORGE EVERHART.
December 14th, 1805.



BY REQUEST.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

SONG,

In imitation of J. Kennedy's original piece, entitled "For a' that and a' that," published in the Kentucky Gazette of the 12th inst.

THO' doctors, lawyers, priests dispute
'Bout merit, rank and a' that,
On faith they ever had been mute,
Without some help for a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
The good old book and a' that,
Will teach us lenie, will lead us hence
To happiness and a' that.

The lawyers take our lands in care,
And punish rogues and a' that,
The doctors keep the body clear
Fra' sickness, death and a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
Our wisest plan for a' that,
Is t' learn that truth that will us foorth
When we must die for a' that.

Although the priests oft disagree
'Bout creeds of faith, and a' that,
This is the lot o' man ye see,
Since Adam fell, for a' that.

Your reason, lenie, and a' that,
Can't let us know why man acts fo,
With reason's guide and a' that.

Enlightened men will a' agree
In roots of faith, and a' that,
They ha' it none will ever fay,
Without good works and a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
But knaves and fools and a' that,
For faith without good works is vain,
Says the Old Book and a' that.

Earth's brutal train, we must agree,
Do well their task, and a' that,
But fallen man we daily see,
Do cheat and lie, and a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
The De'ls to blame for a' that,
Yet honest man's the noblest work
Of God the Chief, for a' that.

Poor guilty man a prey to lufts,
Sickness and death, and a' that,
Is doom'd to undergo the curse,
Through Adam's Fall, and a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
He may be faved for a' that,
If he'll believe, and credit give
To the Old Book and a' that.

By reason's guide, you ne'er could know
The God of Truth, and a' that,
Thus many in the dark do go,
Through ignorance and a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
They'll be condemn'd and a' that,
Who fee and hear the truth so clear,
Yet rebels prove for a' that.

Ye lawyers, doctors, clergy then;
Cease to dispute and a' that,
But yield to truth like honest men,
And ye'll do good for a' that.

For a' that and a' that,
Befit yourselves and a' that,
While sickness, rogues and sin remain,
We need you a' for a' that.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

A sturdy beggar being asked, a few days ago, how he got his bread, impudently answered—"Sir, I am a solicitor, and practice in the court of requests."

The Turkey Buzzard.

Our readers will probably recollect an article from a New-Orleans paper which we published some months since giving an account of very extraordinary cures performed in cases of blindness and injuries to the eye by the application of the down from under the wings of a Turkey Buzzard. We publish the following article in corroboration of the facts before stated, and to induce a faving of the down as well as to recommend its application in diseases of the eyes.

The Subscriber, who has been blind for a number of years, having found benefit from the application of the down of a Turkey Buzzard, will be very much obliged to any person who will be so good as to procure him some of the down and small feathers under the wing.

H. Protzman.

Union, Oct. 14.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, WITHIN two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strode's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price.
Nov. 20th, 1805.

BLANK DEEDS AND A VARIETY OF OTHER BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURE.

JOSEPH GREEN,
Begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that with the assistance of a Gentleman lately from London, he has commenced the making of

Patent Piano Fortes,
With additional keys; which from simplicity of action, brilliancy of tone, equality of touch, and excellent quality of sounding long in tune, are allowed by the first professional men, to be far superior to any before invented.

J. GREEN having observed, that Piano Fortes constructed in the usual way for this country, are not calculated to resist the effects of so changeable an atmosphere, has manufactured the above instruments of solid materials, upon such a secure plan, as to remove all doubts of their durability.

Orders addressed to him at the Manufactory, on main street Lexington, (where a specimen may be seen,) will be thankfully received.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 1805.

HART & BARTLET,

Have just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of **MERCHANDISE,** WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state.

They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26th November, 1805.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Fayette circuit, at their June term, 1805, in the suit in chancery, wherein Wilson C. Nicholas and Samuel Smith are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of George Nicholas dec. are defendants, we the subscribers, commissioners therein named, will on Saturday, the 13th day of January next, at the door of the court house in Lexington, proceed to sell for ready money, the HOUSE and LOT whereon the deceased resided at the time of his death, and the FARM of 250 acres near Lexington, which the deceased purchased of Charles Wilkins—agreeable to the directions of said decree.

JOHN JORDAN Junr.
WILL. MORTON,
WM. MACBEAN,
ALEX. PARKER, } Coar. Lexington, Nov. 22, 1805. 6v

LOFTUS NOEL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.
N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash. **BARGAINS FOR SALE.** An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log House, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marth.

ALSO. An in LOT on High Street, corner of Spring street, under Post and Rail Fence.

ALSO. One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and P. D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to **W. Macbean.**

November 13, 1805.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filley; two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield. Fayette county, Nov. 20, 1805.

Clarke County, sci. **TAKEN** up by Valentine Crawford, living on the Kentucky River near the mouth of Millar's Creek,

ONE BAY MARE, Seven years old past, about fourteen hands high, small star and snip, the near hind foot white, pasted and appraised to 40 Dollars, this 18th day of October 1805, before me,

George Sharp.

STRAYED FROM the subscriber in May last, a strawberry roan coloured

MARE, three years old last Spring, a white spot adorning one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING, a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a nap on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a twitch tail, a lengthy mane, colt. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way.—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Staunton to Greenburg, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN. Green County, Dec. 13, 1805. 4m

I WILL give 1s. 3d. per pound, for cleaned combed

HOGS' BRISTLES, At my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets; where I carry on the

Brush Making Business

In all its branches; where the public can be supplied with as good BRUSHES as any imported from Philadelphia. As this business is of great utility to our country, it is hoped, that every good citizen will encourage this business, by attending to, or order their domesticities to attend to the faving of the Bristles, at the time of cleaning their hogs. Their being fadded is of no injury to them. I still carry on the WHEEL and CHAIR making business, as usual.

ROBT. HOLMES. Nov. 18th, 1805. 3m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

CHARLES, whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first elopement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green. May 19th, 1805. 1f

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and rock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

John Rogers.

FOR SALE,

2000 Acres of Military Land, in Barren county; which has been known by the name of the Blue Spring Grove. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber near Lexington, or at Frankfort during the terms of the Court of Appeals or Federal Court.

JAMES HUGHES. October 15, 1805. I will rent my Office in Lexington. 8 J. H.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH, 23 TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion.—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servt. 12m **Lawson McCullough**

Kentucky Insurance Office, Dec. 4th, 1805.

QUARTERLY meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office, on Wednesday, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President & Directors. **John L. Martin, Clk.**

Wanted Immediately, A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, That understands his business, to whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at this office.

THIS is to caution all persons from taking an assignment on a RECEIPT given by me to a certain John Fearman Thurman, for four barrels of salt, doctored Frankfort, April 10th, 1804, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law, as he has received payment in full from

E. Grant

WOODSON WREN,

HAS removed his STORE to Mr. Geo. TEGARDN's Framed House, on Main Street, next door to Meigs, Saul, & Geo Trotter's Store; where he will continue to keep

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS,** Suitable for this Market.

He is authorized by Joseph Charles, to sell his BOOKS in the same house, where his customers may be supplied as usual. Students may be supplied here with CLASSICAL BOOKS on the lowest terms.

Lexington, October 29, 1805.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS, In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and japanning—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking glass frames.—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physionotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of

PURTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

400 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent land for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnethworth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Junr. Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1805. }

WANTED,

ROBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

Be Faithful to your Friend, and Equitable to all Men.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he seems it a duty incumbent on him, to inform them that he cannot make as good bricks as he has hitherto done, for the common price that bricks sell for at this time; but that he will make as common bricks as have been made of late, which he will sell as cheap as any brick maker in this place, provided that a special contract is made for such, and not otherwise. I also inform my old customers, that I will make the best, or better bricks than have been made of late years for a reasonable price, not doubting but that there are some who would deem it a crime to discourage a good workman.

JOHN BOBB. Lexington, Dec. 20, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by **JOHN JONES,** At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street, Lexington.

October 16, 1805.



JOHN BRYAN, Saddler, Cap & Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Main street, and as he is furnished with an assortment of the best materials, and has in his employ some of the best workmen, he flatters himself from the quality of his work, the moderation of his prices and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—Those who may please to favor him with their commands, can be furnished with Ladies Saddles with hog skin, buck skin, and plush seats—Gentlemen's best do. made on English Trees and chiefly English Leather—Elastic Saddles—do. shafted—do. lined with Leopard skin—Common Saddles—Plated Bridles with guard, half guard, dukes' branch, bit and bradone, Portsmouth sharp and snaffle bits—Common Saddles—Martin-gales & Collars—Plated stirrups—Riding whips—Sawarow, guarded and plain spurs—Horsemen's caps and holsters—Fire buckets on an improved plan—Portmanteaus—Valises—Saddle-bags—Carriage, Wagon, and Cart Harness, &c. &c.

October 17th, 1805

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r to the estate of G. Madison dec. Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood Street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,

Which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of DORSEY'S IRON,

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of PROBST'S CASTINGS.

Thomas Cromwell. Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

New-York State Lottery,

For the improvement of Roads, WILL positively commence Drawing in the city of New-York, on the third Tuesday in December next—Highest Prize

20,000 Dollars, and less than two Blanks to a Prize

Tickets and Shares To be had at the Permanent and Fortunate Lottery Offices of

G. & R. WAITE, No. 64, & at No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York;

Where was sold in the last lottery, and forwarded in letters by post, the highest prize, 25,000 Dollars, to a gentleman in Baltimore—another of the capital prizes to a gentleman in North-Carolina—another in Virginia—another in Georgia—another in Long Island, (N. Y.) and another in Massachusetts; besides several in former lotteries to persons in different parts of the Union.

Present Price of Tickets & Shares. Whole tickets \$7 Quarters \$1 87 Halves 3 62 Eighths 1

Distant adventurers, by enclosing Bank Notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, may have tickets forwarded them to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

Tickets will advance on the first of December next.

New-York, October 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz & Co. Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan junr. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to

CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr. N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Lexington, January 23, 1805, 1f